

Hines Authorizes Zone Officials to Relax Fuel Rules; Curb May Be Lifted in N. Y. City and East To-night

Senate Votes To Control Sugar in 1920

Passes McNary Bill to Extend Federal Board a Year Longer and Buy Next Crop in Cuba

Zone Distribution System Dropped

President and Economic Adviser Assailed for Costly Delay This Fall

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate to-day passed the McNary bill extending the life of the Sugar Equalization Board for another year from January 1 and providing for the purchase by the government of the Cuban crop for 1920, to relieve the Cuban famine. The bill was sent to the House, where early passage is expected.

Senator McNary called up the bill shortly after the Senate met. His motion that the Senate proceed to its consideration was adopted without opposition.

Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, at once presented an amendment abolishing the zone system of sugar distribution, established by the Sugar Equalization Board, and providing that it should not again be put into effect during the life of the board. This amendment had previously been submitted to Senator McNary, author of the bill, who had accepted it, and to Senators Ransdell and Gay, of Louisiana, who were opposing the McNary measure. After long debate the amendment was adopted by the Senate.

Provides Reasonable Price
As passed by the Senate the McNary bill authorizes the President to continue the Sugar Equalization Board during the year ending December 31, 1920, and to exercise his control over the distribution of sugar at a fair and reasonable price. The board may buy and sell both foreign and domestic grown sugar, but the control of the domestic sugar crop, it is specified in the bill, shall end September 30, 1920, when the Cuban crop comes in. Producers, refiners and distributors shall not be licensed, as under the provisions of the Lever food control act.

Zone Plan Opposed
The Louisiana Senators agreed to cease their opposition to the bill if the McKellar amendment was adopted. They said it met their principal objection by removing government control of the distribution of the Louisiana sugar. Under the zone system the sale of this sugar was limited to certain areas within the United States, and this, it was contended, was unjust to Louisiana producers.

Warrant Charges Former Champion Sold Cordwood at Exorbitant Price
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—A Federal warrant charging profiteering in the sale of cordwood, a violation of the Lever act, was issued late today for Jess Willard, former heavy-weight champion, by Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney for Kansas. Willard will appear before O. O. Claffin Jr., United States Commissioner, in the Federal court in Kansas City, Kan., to-morrow, Mr. Robertson said.

Willard, who was at his home near Lawrence, Kan., when notified by telephone of the Federal action, said that he would appear voluntarily to-morrow to answer the charge.
The warrant names W. O. Anderson and C. E. Wilson, members of a fuel committee of Topeka, Kan., as having purchased cordwood from Willard. It is alleged that Willard asked and received \$3.50 a cord for wood on the stump from his farm near Topeka. Anderson, who is District Attorney here, is double the price of the wood. Attorney General Palmer has been notified of the action taken, Mr. Robertson said.

Net Increase 4 Cents
"So that the net result of the delay in getting hold of the Cuban sugar has been an increase of about 4 cents a pound to the American consumer," Senator Taussig continued. "I want to observe for the benefit of the Senate that this is evidence of the fact that by adhering to the advice of a professional economist their sugar is going to cost the American people 4 cents a pound more than it would have when you consider that 110,000,000 people use the sugar and the consumption per capita for this year has been estimated at ninety-two pounds, you can see how much the advice has cost us. If some of these professional economists would take a course in practical business common sense it would be excellent for the public purse."

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, declared he was "astounded" at Senator Pomerene's criticism of Professor Taussig.

Senator Overman, Democrat, North Carolina, insisted that in his opinion most of the trouble could be laid at the

Publisher Held For 'Madeleine' Court to Look Into Book Called Immoral and Puts Brainerd to Bail

"Madeleine," which John S. Sumner, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, has termed a "lewd and immoral" book, yesterday caused the arrest of T. Brainerd, president of Harper & Brothers and a member of the extraordinary grand jury, to be held in \$500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Mr. Brainerd was charged by Mr. Sumner in Washington Heights Court with being concerned in the publication of "Madeleine." It was charged that the book was likely to prove detrimental to the morals of the community.

In holding Mr. Brainerd for trial Magistrate Simpson said that Brainerd as head of the Harper company, was responsible for the publication of the book. Mr. Brainerd declared he was in Europe when the book was published, and knew nothing of it at the time.

At a previous hearing E. H. Briggs, one of the manuscript readers employed by Harper & Co., declared that six men had sanctioned its publication after an investigation of the circumstances which led the author to write it. We sent proofs of the book to Judge Lindsay and to other prominent and representative citizens in the country and none of them thought it immoral," said Mr. Briggs.

Attorneys for Harpers produced a package of newspaper clippings and editorials commenting favorably on the publication in addition to letters advising the publishers to fight the attempt to suppress the story.

"Madeleine" is said by its publishers to be the autobiography of a girl's life and a faithful description of her sin and ultimate regeneration.

Final Accounting Asked On Work Trust Fund

Trustees Apply to Court to Complete Duties Under Will of Late Capitalist and Horseman

William H. Trusdale and Frank K. Sturgis, as trustees under the will of Frank Work, capitalist and horseman, applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for permission to file a final accounting of a trust fund created by his daughter, Mrs. Frances Roche, for her two sons, Edmund Roche and Frank Roche. The trustees also asked the court to accept the resignation of Peter Cooper Hewitt as a trustee. Mr. Hewitt was the husband of another daughter of Mr. Work, but she obtained a divorce from him, whereupon he asked to be relieved of his trusteeship.

In his will Mr. Work provided liberally for his two grandsons, Edmund Roche and Frank Roche, on the condition that they should become naturalized Americans. This the young men refused to do, and although they forfeited the share Mr. Work had left them conditionally an arrangement for their provision was made under which they shared in a \$300,000 trust fund.

Mr. Work left his daughter, Mrs. Burke Roche, \$50,000 a year, which he reduced in one codicil to \$12,000 and in a later codicil cut off entirely. He explained that his action was due to his displeasure over her marriage to Aurel Anonyi, the Hungarian whip whom she later divorced, resuming the name of her first husband. The trustees, who were given discretionary powers by Mr. Work, have been paying her \$12,000 a year. The rest of the \$50,000 originally provided for Mrs. Burke Roche has been going to Mrs. Cynthia Jansen, his daughter, and Mrs. Burke Roche and Mrs. Lucy Work Hewitt, the other daughter of Mr. Work.

Jess Willard Accused As Profiteer in Kansas

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Trick Used Prolongs Visiting

By the time he finished with his son, and he only remained inside the jail until he had been acquitted. He said the turnkey, who is the undersheriff, then started the round of visits to Mrs. Jones, and it was well on toward 9 o'clock before the last of them had been made.

When Mrs. Blanche White left the jail she said to newspaper men: "My husband said he had no complaint to make. He was getting plenty of food. He asked me not to talk about the charge against him and told me not to worry, because he said everything would be all right soon. We both went to bed. I remembered that this is the seventh anniversary of our honeymoon and he has spent the time in a jail."

When Chief Burdick came out he said: "Well, I hope the county detectives had a pleasant afternoon with his photograph. They must have learned about this business in a correspondence school course. None of us had a thing to say about it. I don't know whether it occurred to the others, but I knew, of course, that these elaborate preparations meant only one thing—diplomacy."

Mr. White Anxious to Face Jury

When old Mr. White finished talking with his son he said he had found him cheerful and anxious to get his case before a jury.

"He told me," said Mr. White, "that he was quite willing to stay in jail until he had been acquitted. He said he didn't want to have to go around explaining to people that he was innocent. He also said he hadn't the slightest idea why the detectives or the Prosecutor suspected him. I told him that we were doing everything to protect his rights."

Attorney G. Arthur Bolte made public today a copy of the commitment signed by Magistrate George E. Strous, of Hammond, on which White was locked up.

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Family Spied On in Jail in Dansey Case

Dictograph Used as Relatives and Friends See Suspected Pair for First Time Since Arrest

White Has Alibi, His Lawyer Says

Wife Asserts Innocence of Accused as Willful Murder Charge Is Revealed

Staff Correspondence

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Dec. 12.—Seven relatives and friends of Charles White were permitted one at a time to be alone with him this afternoon in a room in the county jail here. Apparently not even a turnkey attended these visits, but in a nearby room,avesdropping by the aid of a dictograph, were representatives of County Prosecutor Edmund C. Gaskill.

When White, who is charged with murdering little Billy Dansey, had talked with his wife and the six others he was returned to his cell. Then Mrs. Edith Jones, the aged housekeeper of the White family, who is charged with being an accessory after the fact, was taken into the room, and one by one the same people were taken to see her.

The room in which White and Mrs. Jones were allowed to receive their infolk is in a wing of the jail separate from the portion in which are their cells.

Listening Device Installed
An attaché of the jail aimed today that a dictograph had been delivered to Sheriff Perkins Tuesday, the day after White and Mrs. Jones were locked up. White's father was permitted to have a brief conversation with his son that day and Mrs. Jones's son, William, was allowed to talk with her. Since then, however, neither has been permitted to see any one from the outside. They have had no newspaper and told their relatives to-day that neither Prosecutor Gaskill nor his detectives had been to see them.

Mrs. Blanche White, who was denied admission after coming eighteen miles from Hammond to the jail yesterday and on Wednesday, presumably because the listening device was not properly installed, was the first to see her husband to-day. A turnkey led her to the door of the witness room, and then her husband was brought in. That was the last she saw of him. She remained an hour and a half. When she was brought down to the jail office Mrs. Charles Wilson, White's sister, was taken in. When she left, Mrs. Jones, was taken to see him.

Mrs. Robert Henry, daughter of Mrs. Jones, was the next to be taken up, and then E. A. Burdick, chief of police in Hammond, and a friend of White, was admitted. By that time Edward White, the father, had returned from Philadelphia, where he has a paint store, and was allowed to see his son.

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By the time he finished with his son, and he only remained inside the jail until he had been acquitted. He said the turnkey, who is the undersheriff, then started the round of visits to Mrs. Jones, and it was well on toward 9 o'clock before the last of them had been made.

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Allies Discuss New Agreement

Two Premiers in Conference on Proposed English-French Alliance

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Unusual importance is attached to the conference held at Premier Lloyd George's official residence, in Downing Street, to-day. It was attended by Premier Clemenceau, of France; Foreign Minister Scialoja, of Italy, and other British and Allied representatives of prominence. The general belief in diplomatic quarters was that the conference was for the purpose of discussing the proposed Allied loan to Austria and the subject of the alliance between France and Great Britain, to guarantee France against an unwarranted attack, into which agreement was originally expected the United States would enter.

Late to-day it was learned that as Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George had been unable to complete their conference, Mr. Clemenceau had postponed his departure for France until Sunday or later. The French Premier had tea at Buckingham Palace this afternoon with King George and Queen Mary, and dined with Earl Curzon of Kedleston. He later went to a theater. International finance was under discussion this morning, J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, being called into the meeting after canceling a speaking engagement he had for to-day.

The change in the American Ambassador, and the representatives of Italy now in London joined in the conference later. They remained until the conference adjourned for luncheon.

Progressives Oppose Makers Of Platform

First Rift in Republican Harmony Occurs Over Appointment of Twelve Members of Committee

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The lid was blown off the harmony which has so far characterized the Republican gathering here to-day, and to-night what amounts almost to an ultimatum was served on the national committee by the Progressive element of the party. The trouble is all over the men appointed from the national committee to serve on the committee which is to draft the Republican platform.

The twelve men appointed from the national committee were vigorously denounced by some of the Progressives, not personally, but because they represented distinctly the "old guard" element of political thought, in the opinion of the Progressives.

Following are the names: Bursum, New Mexico; Crane, Massachusetts; Crocker, California; Highland, West Virginia; Howell, Nebraska; Kellogg, Minnesota; MacGregor, Texas; Morehead, North Carolina; Parsons, New York; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Smoot, Utah, and Warren, Michigan.

Hearing of the outbreak of the Progressives, Will H. Hays, national chairman, hurried to the Capitol to see some of the recalcitrants. He missed Senator Hiram Johnson, but did catch Senator William E. Borah in his office.

Kellogg Fails to Appease
Mr. Borah gave the national chairman a session. Incidentally, Mr. Borah had been rather eager to do it, since he has heartily disapproved of what he characterized as "pussy-footing" on the peace treaty by Mr. Hays and the national committee.

The Idaho Senator took the list of names and read them to Mr. Hays, intimating that a fine bunch of actionaries had been selected to "hand-write" a platform that would be entirely satisfactory to the "old guard," but not satisfactory at all to the Progressive element.

He emphasized particularly Mr. Penrose, Mr. Crane, Mr. Crocker and Mr. Smoot, and asserted that of course every one knew that the "old guard" interests controlled Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, and Mr. MacGregor, of Texas.

"There is Senator Kellogg. He is a Progressive," suggested Mr. Hays. Whereupon the previously mentioned blowing off of the lid occurred.

Mr. Hays speedily learned that neither Senator Hiram Johnson, nor Senator Kenyon, nor half a dozen of the other Progressive Senators, was to be appeased by the appointment of Senator Kellogg.

Recognition for Progressives
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Jersey 'Drys' Call Edwards' Election Void

Anti-Saloon League, Alleging Illegal Expenditures, Seeks to Nullify Victory at the Polls

Attorney General Urged to Start Suit

Allege \$2,000 More Than Law Allows Was Spent for Governor-Elect

A campaign aimed to obtain nullification of the election of Edward I. Edwards as Governor of New Jersey was started yesterday by the Anti-Saloon League of that state. In a letter addressed to Thomas C. McCran, Attorney General of New Jersey, the Anti-Saloon League charges illegal expenditures in connection with the Edwards campaign and calls upon Mr. McCran to bring proceedings to set aside the election.

Governor-elect Edwards, in a formal statement issued from his office in the First National Bank in Jersey City, yesterday, characterized the charges as absurd. At the headquarters of the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, which is alleged by the Anti-Saloon League to have financed a part of the Edwards campaign, the charges were called "a joke."

Attorney General McCran refused last night to indicate his probable course of action, and declined to say whether he would take any action at all.

Twelve Assemblymen Involved
The Anti-Saloon League's charges also involved the election of twelve assemblymen, chosen to represent Essex County on the Democratic ticket.

The charges in the case of the Assemblymen-elect are the same as those against Mr. Edwards. The question at issue is whether the advertising of the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, which is alleged by the Anti-Saloon League to have financed a part of the Edwards campaign, the charges were called "a joke."

The letter addressed to the Attorney General is signed by G. Rowland Munroe, counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.

Election Law Quoted
It reads as follows: "Permit me to call your official attention to the evidence of gross and repeated violations of the corrupt practices act in the election of Governor-elect Edwards and of the twelve Assemblymen-elect from Essex County, which seem clearly to render their election null and void."

Chief Justice Sumners yesterday charged the grand jury of Essex County to investigate, from the criminal side, these violations occurring in that county, but Section 55 of the act, Chapter 184, Laws of 1918, vests now in the Attorney General to institute quo warranto proceedings to remove from office any person whose nomination or election shall be void under the provisions of this act, and having collected material facts showing these flagrant violations, clearly vitiating these elections under this act, I beg leave to submit them herewith.

Election Alleged Void
"As you are aware this act (Section 2) of the laws of this State which may be spent in aid of the candidacy of any candidate for election to the office of Governor, and provides it shall not exceed \$25,000."

The charge that in aid of the election of Edward I. Edwards there was spent more than the sum of \$25,000, and that, therefore, under Section 48 of said act, the election of said Edward I. Edwards is void.

"This act also most stringently prohibits the use of expenditure in any manner of any money by or on behalf of any candidate for election to the office of Governor, except through his campaign manager."

"I charge that money was freely and openly used in behalf of the candidacy of Edward I. Edwards and of the twelve Assemblymen-elect in Essex County by persons other than the campaign managers of these candidates, and that therefore the election of said Edward I. Edwards as Governor, and of the twelve Assemblymen-elect from Essex County, under Section 48 of said act is null and void."

\$27,000 Alleged Spent
"The Association Opposed to National Prohibitions is understood to be incorporated in New Jersey State. It established a temporary office in this state in the Aldine Building, corner of Broad and Lombardy streets, Newark, and announced as New Jersey directors a number of men of standing in this state. After wide newspaper publicity, in connection with their establishment of a New Jersey branch, they began a widely conducted campaign in behalf of Edward I. Edwards, taking large advertising space in newspapers in Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Atlantic City and other cities, space calculated by the published rates of these papers to have cost more than \$20,000."

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